THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 309.

POLAND

THE Allies are now supposed, and with great appearance of probability, to be advancing to a point, at which they will not only be able to secure present peace for Europe, but to act upon an improved scale the part which has hitherto been performed by the enemy, and settle the destinies of nations in their turn. For this change in their prospects and power they are eminently indebted, as they themselves acknowledge, to the popular opinion that has gone with them; and it is desirable, on every account, that they should preserve this best of friends and strongest of coadjutors by fulfilling in their prosperity what they undertook to perform when the strife was doubtful. Their enemy has found to his cost, that opinion in these times is not what it was even fifty years back, and that it cannot be put on and off at pleasure, without risking something worse than a chill.

Peoples' eyes, therefore, are fixed with no small anxiety on the diplomatic proceedings of the Allies, and the more so, from some appearances of contradiction that have lately been witnessed in their military declarations. For our parts, though we are among the most anxious, we confess we think little of these appearances. If the Allies crossed the Rhine after their professions of moderation, and after their hint about not interfering with the natural boundaries of France, BONAPARTE, by his own statement, seems to have attempted trifling with them on the subject of peace, and it would have been mere weakness on their part to lose more of their time. The proceeding does not compromise the sincerity of their professions;—it is at a peace that the latter will be brought to the test. Again, there may be a difference of temper in the proclamations of the Austrian and Prussian Generals, without gainsaying the general spirit of the confederacy. If the Prussian has something of a vindictive tone, and taunts the FRENCH EMPEROR with some of his former boastings, he may be supposed to construe the natural feelings of his master, and to speak the language of his irritated countrymen, without involving the cooler feelings of ultimate negociation. The AUSTRIAN EMPEROR has suffered less than the KING of PRUSSIA, and is besides connected with BONAPARTE, so that *his* servant speaks in a more considerate manner. As to the Cossacks, of whom such a ridiculous noise has been made, it is well known that they enjoy a sort of mongrel independence, and that whatever antics they play are to be traced to themselves and not to the Russian Commanders:—their flags, therefore, with Paris on one side and Moscow on the other, have as little to do with the temper of the Allied Sovereigns, as their beards and their brutality. If NAPOLEON had not played the part of a brother barbarian, he ought to have taken shame to himself for enabling such a tribe to come down and play the raw-head-and-bloody-bones among the people of Europe.

It is not the sort of tone then that may be adopted here and there, which is to settle our opinion of the Allies and their principles; but the sincerity they shall exhibit, when they come to conclude matters with BONAPARTE, in acting up to their professions of universal justice, and in securing us all for the future, as far as they possibly can, against the irregular impulse of this or that man's ambition. To this end, it will not be enough that they shall compel sacrifices from BONAPARTE; they must make sacrifices themselves; they must take away from him one of the most pernicious arms of his power against them,—the power of recrimination; and prove to all the world, that they have not been trifling with that awful force,—those myriads of human beings,—who have been fighting in their cause.

These sacrifices are luckily not many, or of great moment, especially after the more humiliating ones which the Allies have borne in their adversity. They only consist in doing that justice to their neighbours, for which they have been calling upon BONAPARTE on their own account. Austria has said, for instance, "Do not attempt to force Germans to be Frenchmen:—it is a vain as well as inhuman effort:"—Russia has said, "Do not insult all my native feelings:—do not come where you are not wanted, and lord it over my territory:"—Prussia has said, "Do not take from me my strength and my spirit; do not garrison my fortresses, plunder my villages, and leave me only the shadow of an existence." Now there is a voice which says all this and more to these very powers,—to Austria, to Russia, and to Prussia:—it is the voice of Poland,—a voice crying from the ground,—the voice of a country declared no longer in existence!—Here let the proof of sincerity be given; here let a proof be given, that the Allied Princes have been taught lasting as well as momentary success, and that the men of the old school are prepared to give up those vices in themselves, which they have justly united to put down in the men of the new.

This is a most important subject, and involves, with regard to the Allies, or at least to their principles, the very same question that is now agitating against BONAPARTE. We have never lost sight of it; but we confess that we should have waited a little before we urged it again, had it not been for a publication that has lately appeared, entitled, *An Appeal to the Allies and the English Nation in*

behalf of Poland. It may be thought invidious by some persons to interrupt the Allies at present by any representations, calculated to fall in with French *mis*representation; and such a pamphlet may appear to them a little like casting a stone into the mouth of our advancing friends; but a direct charge to this effect would only prove to us that such persons were afraid to meet the subject, and considered the Allies as afraid also; and it is perhaps better upon the whole to make the representation, however unpalatable for the moment, while the gratitude of the Allies to popular feeling is yet warm, the policy of doing right yet fresh in their eyes, and their temptations to do wrong not yet excited by the final grasp of success.

The author of the pamphlet is evidently a true observer, who sees things in the gross as well as the detail,—in their universal as well as their particular application. For a writer, who can take so large a view as he does of the subject and it's *principle*, we might be inclined to think that he takes rather too much pains to answer petty, cabinet objections, and questions of interest; but as politics go, and as questions of interest, by a proper reasoning, amount at last to the same thing as questions of principle, it may have been as well to shew himself prepared at all points. What we like less, is an insidious way of occasionally putting his own apprehensions of the Allies into the mouths of their enemies,—a kind of deprecating by proxy, and of imagining what other people might say of them, only to express his conviction that no such terrible want of principle can take place. It would have been better, we think, in a pamphlet on such a subject, to state at once what his own opinion of the Allies would be, should they turn traitors to their profession,—and to state it too in the very broadest terms. If in the end they deserve it, he saves himself the pretence of a conviction to the contrary; and if not, they can be the less offended with the plain speaking. But even the opportunities of humour which this underhand mode gives a writer, (and the one before us handles a pleasantry very easily), cannot compensate, we think, for the opportunities it gives to meaner understandings of doubting his good intention in general. Of this there cannot be the remotest suspicion. The writer may have his apprehensions with regard to the ultimate conduct of the Allies, and we know some very excellent men who more than agree with him on that point; but whoever he is, he is one that sees as clearly as any man the union of sound principle with policy, and who notwithstanding his legal mode of occasionally putting his apprehensions, succeeds in convincing his reader, that he feels it as well as sees. The apostrophe to the "ill-fated POSIATOWSKI," p. 46. evinces cordiality of heart as well as justness of thinking.—But we are detaining the reader from a few extracts which it is our intention to give him, and which we shall give without any of those comments which the rest of the publication itself will abundantly supply.

After stating that the subject of Poland need not be so painful to the Allied Princes as some people may insinuate, since it was their immediate predecessors, not themselves that made the partition, the author proceeds in a very successful manner to vindicate the Poles for having sided of late with the French, by putting a very strong and striking case, in which he supposes England to be lorded over by the latter, and suddenly visited by a Russian army, of which she takes advantage to try and shake off her yoke. He then enters into the subject historically, shewing that "the great relaxation of public principles may be distinctly ascribed to the partition," and that the Poles themselves, at the moment of their national annihilation, were removing the last flimsy pretext for the outrage by forming a new and free constitution. His next step is to prove, that the partition is not a thing gone by,—the discussion of which is no longer a matter of connection with present events; and as this may appear to some persons important to settle, and is settled by him very completely, we shall make a good long extract on the subject:—

"I question if the time be even yet come, when the miserable catastrophe can be adequately deplored, that paralyzed all those noble efforts, and blighted the fair prospect unfolded by them to the eyes of every friend of liberty. But one part of the calamity, that which pressed the most sorely upon the interests of the European community, will perhaps never be more deeply felt than at the present hour. I speak of the peculiar moment chosen by the confederate courts. The new constitution was enveloped in a cloud of foreign soldiery—the patriots were scattered abroad—the rudiments of the national army were dissipated—the country was overwhelmed, parcelled out, confiscated, jobbed, turned into money—blackened with garrisons, prisons, gibbets, cemeteries, and the desolate abodes of men who had perished for freedom—its separate existence finally destroyed—its name blotted out from the map, and forbidden to be any more uttered, as if it had been guilty of all the crimes whereof it had been the scene and the victim—but why enumerate particulars? do they not all fall short of the deed itself?—the Partition of Poland was completed AFTER the French Revolution had awakened slumbering royalty; had taught the force of France to burst through its ancient bounds; and had made national independence tremble in every corner of Europe. This is the fact upon which, at the present moment, it imports us well to meditate. There is no getting over it. If Poland had been left as she was when those great changes began which the Allies are now occupied in undoing, she would still have been one of the greatest powers on the Continent. She was seized when even the pretences of 1772 no longer existed—when she was a safe, orderly, and peaceable neighbour. But above all she was seized in 1793 and 1794, at the very time when France was seizing Savoy, Belgium, and Holland. This is the matter which *now* presses itself upon our attention. We are recurring to sound and ancient principles. We are treading back our steps in order to get out of the slough in which we have been since the French Revolution, and to regain the eminence of a pure morality. We are endeavouring to undo as much as possible, the recent changes of dominion, and to place the affairs of Europe on their former ground, *with all the benefits of past experience.* With what pretension of consistency—by what powers of face, marvellous even in this unblushing age, can we meet either the enemy or the Polander, if the only change on which we are obstinately silent is one of the most momentous and the least justifiable, and which our conscience tells us was effected in the very same month with the conquest of the Netherlands, admitted on every hand to be the fittest subject of restoration?

"A pernicious but very flimsy heresy has been propagated on this question by some foreign politicians, the soundness of

whose principles in other respects renders their mistakes the more dangerous. It has been said that the partition of Poland is now a mere matter of history, and that while the lapse of time exempts it from being again brought into discussion, the sanction of various treaties estops the parties to them from questioning it. This doctrine is so full of manifest absurdity, and so easily refuted by the whole system of those who adopt it, that one can scarcely imagine it to proceed from any thing but a misplaced delicacy towards the partitioning powers, and a determination to scare the enemy with big words and terms of law, from flinging at us a very favourite sarcasm in return for the many attacks of this kind to which we expose him. I would fain remind the very respectable persons to whom I am alluding, of the period at which they first treated this topic; it was immediately after the treaty of Luneville, in 1801, not seven years after the final partition, the greatest in extent, and the worst in all respects, except that it was not the earliest. Yet the advocates of this motley doctrine of a seven years limitation of anti-jacobin crimes, were the loudest against offences committed by France eight and nine years before the date of their invectives. Happily for Europe the same enlightened persons retain their influence over the popular opinions at the present day, and to it perhaps, next to the headlong rashness of the enemy and the temperate firmness of the Allied Chiefs, we owe the late successes. I hope their voice will be heard in the negociation, and in the further prosecution of the war, should just terms be refused by France—I am sure they will spurn at the idea of considering the French conquests in the Revolution war as sacred; and yet nearly twice seven years have elapsed since a treaty confirmed them; so that both their doctrine of limitation and of estoppel by treaties, is much more applicable to these than to the last Polish partition. England too and France, I should think, may be reckoned something in a question of this sort, and they never by any treaty recognised directly or indirectly the dismemberment. Yet England, as well as the Allies themselves, by solemn treaties, recognised those French usurpations and new states created in the Revolution war, which all good men now hope to see restored to their ancient possessors. Even the Spanish usurpation was recognised by all the Allies in succession, except England."—P. 22—25.

The author then proceeds to exhibit the miserable state of Poland after its partition, to calculate the little advantages the partitioners have derived from their respective acquisitions of territory, and to enumerate the frequent and striking disadvantages they have experienced from the natural hatred of the Poles, in a military point of view. The rest of the pamphlet is chiefly occupied in answering objections on the score of Russian ascendancy. We shall make our other extract on the use which BONAPARTE has made of the Poles, as it brings the matter down to the time before us, and refer our readers for the rest of the question to what will amply repay their attention in the publication itself:—

"The exact number of men drawn by the enemy from this quarter, it is neither very easy, nor very material to ascertain. Since 1806, when he first held out hopes of restoring Poland, those numbers have greatly increased; and in the campaign of 1812, they did not fall short of 100,000. The insecurity of the tenure by which the country is held, may be seen from the events of the two Polish campaigns. Immediately after the battle of Jena, the Prussian troops were compelled to withdraw from Poland, as precipitately as the French have lately done from Holland. No exertion was too great for the country during that winter, notwithstanding the very imperfect degree in which its wishes were met. Bonaparte in flattering them with the hopes of independence, had imposed one very harsh condition, that the Code Napoleon should be established. Even on such terms, as if only anxious for existence, and careless of the kind of being they should have, they accepted the offer. Let us recollect that Emperors and Kings have in like manner received their crowns, fettered by conditions that almost enslaved them to their subjects or electors. So the Poles *capitulated* for national existence, upon terms which could hardly be said to leave them a separate people. But they amply performed their part of the contract. The enthusiasm excited by the mere semblance of restoration was universal. Many persons sacrificed nearly their whole fortunes to the State. Entire regiments of between two and three thousand men each, were raised and fully equipped by individuals in a few weeks. Others furnished single battalions, or companies, or only a few men, according to their means; and all this—not from the superabundance of their wealth; not by the sale of their plate and jewels only; but by selling or pledging their estates, and parting with every thing that could raise a farthing, down to the marriage rings of village dames, or the single silver spoon of a poor country curate. The peace of Tilsit closed the campaign which had been so materially influenced by the exertions of Poland; and upon the first breaking out of the war two years afterwards, she evinced her sense of the benefits, unsubstantial as they were, which that treaty had conferred. The same extraordinary efforts were renewed, and the army of the Dutchy rapidly over-ran the Polish provinces of Austria, where they met with Allies in every corner. Indeed, similar exertions were made in those districts themselves, and they were rewarded by the incorporation of their better half with the Dutchy, at the peace of Vienna.—In 1812, a new attempt was made to sooth the Poles, with the hope of real independence, although the alliance of France with Austria rendered it extremely difficult. The charm was again found all powerful; the people flocked from every quarter to join the invading army, and expended their utmost means to supply it. I question if an equal amount of contribution was ever raised upon the same extent of a country merely agricultural; and when we reflect that it had been exhausted by half a century of misfortune, the exertion seems scarcely credible. Beside the fixed war revenue of about five millions sterling, it furnished as much more in provisions and stores to the army on its passage, with a further sum of one million and a half in money. Such efforts, and the subsequent exhaustion of the country in 1813, may have drained it of wealth;—but the people remain; iron is their gold; and if the Allies prefer the neighbourhood of an unconquerable and friendly nation, to an uneasy rule over hostile subjects, they have only to speak the word. Let but the sound be heard which can really awaken Polish independence;—name to them the Constitution of the Third of May, and every plain will be alive with horse—every thicket of their forests gleam with spears. All that Napoleon could do by offers, insignificant had they been sincere, will be forgotten in the exertions which a substantial restoration would call forth. So impregnable a bulwark never was raised against invasion, as Russia would present to all the rest of Europe, while Prussia and Austria would no longer touch upon that too powerful neighbour, and in a quarter where their security has been the most precarious *."—p. 47—50.

We shall take a hasty farewell of this work by going somewhat farther than its author in our anticipations of what will be the consequences, should the Allied Monarchs not perform what is expected of them. In

* The eulogium of Mr. Burke on the Polish Constitution of the third of May, is unbounded. It concludes with this passage:—"Happy people, if they know how to proceed as they have begun! Happy Prince, worthy to begin with splendour or to close with glory a race of patriots and of Kings."—"To finish all—this great good, as in the instant it is, contains in it the seeds of all future improvement, and may be considered as in a regular progress, because founded on similar principles, towards the stable excellence of a British Constitution."—*Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs:*—The passage in the former part of these reflections was printed, before I recollected the testimony of this great authority.

our opinion, they will not only be insecure from future attacks of the enemy, and from the intrigues which harass monarchs in general, but all that has happened in Europe for the last thirty years will not save them and their subjects from the danger of fresh revolutions; for if the times at present differ in any one feature from what they were eighty or a hundred years back, it is in the direct rank that understanding has taken in society, in the universal circulation of intelligence and good sense, and in the consequent and most formidable addition which has been made to the power, and conscious power too, of public opinion. The people have looked at their Sovereigns, and the Sovereigns, it is hoped, have now looked at their people, with eyes of mutual understanding. It is the interest of both to let this understanding be a good one.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 20.—The Duke of Vicenza, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Congress, has repaired to Chantillon sur Seine, where he was to receive, on the 19th, his passports to go to the head-quarters of the Allied Powers, which were at Basle on the 14th.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN.

Lord Wellington every where announced that he would force the passage of the Nive and of the Adour, surround the fortress of Bayonne, and march upon Bourdeaux; he has completely failed in his design. Consternation prevails in the English army. Lord Wellington confines his pretensions, and causes all parts of his line to be entrenched.—Bayonne is now one of the most formidable bulwarks of the Empire.—The misunderstanding between the Spanish and English troops appears to increase daily.

ARMY OF THE DUKE OF TARENTE.

Since the commencement of January, the enemy having acted on the offensive towards Breda, under the orders of Gen. Bulow, and towards Mayence, under the orders of Gen. Blucher, the Duke of Tarente concentrated his forces: he had on the 14th his head-quarters at Maestricht, occupying Liege and Charlemont, and observing the right flank of Gen. Blucher. On the 18th his head-quarters were at Namur.

PASSAGE OF THE RHINE BY THE ARMY CALLED THE ARMY OF SILESIA.

On the 1st of January the Army of Silesia passed the Rhine at different points. The corps marched, viz. the Russian division of General Langeron before Mayence, having his advanced guard towards Treves, and the divisions of Sacken and York upon the Sarre; Kleist's division in reserve. These four divisions, including the cavalry, may be estimated at 50,000 men. The Duke of Ragusa has retired before these corps without loss. He has taken a position on the Sarre; has caused Sarre Louis and Biche to be provisioned; has moved towards Metz, and staid some days before that town to make all evacuate it who were useless for its defence, and to complete its provisions for a year. He occupied St. Michel, and was beyond Verdun on the 19th of January, without having had any affair of consequence. Verdun was in a good state of defence.—The division of Sacken was at Pont-a-Mousson; that of York before Metz; that of Kleist before Theonville, and that of Langeron before Mentz.—The rigour of the season, the bad weather, and the multiplied bivouacs, have increased the ravages of disease among the troops, whose health had been already impaired by the fatigues of the campaign. The hospitals in the rear of the army are full, and the roads are covered with dead horses. The Prefect and the Mayor of Metz, the Sub-Prefect of Theonville, and in general all the population of the Messin, have deserved the praises of the Emperor.

ENTRANCE INTO SWITZERLAND OF THE ARMY OF THE PRINCE OF SCHWARTZENBERG.

On the 20th December, the Duke of Bellune had his head-quarters at Strasburgh. The army of Schwartzenberg, estimated at 100,000 men, including 15,000 Bavarians, 8000 troops of Wurtemberg, 4000 of Baden, and the Russian corps of Wittgenstein, entered Switzerland on the 21st December. General Bubna, commanding the advanced guard, marched towards Berne, and thence to Geneva, where he arrived on the 28th. This place opened its gates, in consequence of the bad conduct of the Prefect, the bad disposition of the inhabitants, the vertigo of the moment. On the 16th of January there was only a garrison of 800 Austrians in Geneva. The French advanced posts were within a cannon shot of the town. Baron Finot, Prefect of Mont Blanc, had rapidly organized free corps and the levy en masse. The territory of Mont Blanc seemed to be secure from every attack. The department of the Isere has risen in a mass at the voice of the Extraordinary Commissioner, Count de St. Villier. On the 16th there were at Grenoble 15,000 men under arms; a park of 60 pieces of artillery was rapidly organizing there. Some troops of Gen. Bubna's advanced guard having entered the department of the Ain, had occupied Bourg, after having experienced some resistance from the inhabitants. On the 19th the enemy's advanced posts were three leagues from Lyons. The Duke of Castiglione had repaired to Dauphine to rally all the troops, and to march in force towards Lyons and Geneva. The inhabitants of Lyons have shewn ardour and patriotism. The city being threatened many families had withdrawn, and the value of the goods sent to the mountains is estimated at 100 millions of livres. From Bourg, Count Bubna has sent light troops in all directions; 15 hussars appeared before Mâcon. There were troops and national guards for the defence of the town, but the Mayor of Mâcon and the Mayor of St. Laurent betraying the public confidence, suffered the bridge over the Saone to be occupied by fifty of the enemy. On the 16th the force of the enemy at Mâcon was three hundred cavalry. This conduct is an indelible stain for the inhabitants of this town, and a contrast to the heroic devotion of Chalons.—A party of the enemy had appeared before this last place; the Chalonnis flew to arms; and on the 18th the enemy had been repulsed in all his attacks. Another division of the army of Prince Schwartzenberg had advanced towards Besancon, which was armed and in a state of defence. They estimate at 15 or 16,000 men the Austrian troops before Besancon, which send detachments in all directions. One of those detachments appeared before Dôle; 150 cavalry were sufficient to occupy that town; having received reinforcements of infantry they advanced towards Auxonne, but the garrison sallied out, beat them, and drove them beyond Dôle. The inhabitants of the little town of St. Jean de Lasne have defended their bridge, and made fourteen prisoners. Another corps of Prince Schwartzenberg had marched to Nemiogen, and after having bombarded the place for four days, had changed the siege into a blockade. Some troops of the same army appeared before Befort, and after having lost 1500 men in an assault, had likewise changed the siege into a blockade. Another corps of the army of Prince Schwartzenberg had marched to Epinal and thence towards Nancy. On the 19th its advanced posts were before Toul. The Duke of Belluno was behind the Meuse, occupying Commercy, and communicating with the Duke of Ragusa. On the 18th the Duke of Treviso was at Langres. He had before him the corps of General Gutlay. On the 19th, in consequence of general arrangements, the Duke of Treviso had taken a position at Chaumont, where he has been joined by two more divisions and by a park of 70 pieces of cannon. Camps of reserve are forming at Meaux, at Soissons, Chalons, Troyes, and Arcy sur Aube. A hundred squadrons of reserve cavalry are forming,

at Meaux and Melun, under the General of Division Bordesoult and Pagol. The National Guards of Normandy, Poitiers, and Brittany are on the march, to reinforce the camps of Meaux, Soi-sons, and Troyes. A park of 600 pieces of cannon is collected at Chalons. The moment is come when, from all parts of this vast Empire, the French, who desire speedily to deliver the territory of their country, and preserve the national honour which we have received from our forefathers, ought to take up arms and march to the camps, which are the rendezvous of the brave and true Frenchmen. The enemy announce that they invade France with 200,000 men. There are 20,000 in Brabant, 50,000 of the Silesian army before Mentz, Sarre-louis, Luxembourgh, Theonville and Metz; and 100,000 in the army of the Prince of Schwartzenberg, which is at Bourg before Besancon, Huninguen, Schelestadt, and Befort, and on the side of Langres.

THE ARMY OF ITALY.

The 12th, the Viceroy had his head-quarters at Verona; he had a communication with Venice, which has a numerous garrison; Palma Novo and Osopo are provisioned for ten months. Mantua and Legnago the same. The army of the Viceroy was 60,000 effective men under arms, exclusive of garrisons. The reserve army at Alexandria is 24,000 strong. This place and the citadel of Turin are completely armed and provisioned. The army of Italy are going to put themselves in motion. The Conscription of 1813 is raising in Piedmont, to reinforce the reserve army at Alexandria. The inhabitants of the department beyond the Alps shew the best spirit.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

The desertion of eight battalions from the 3d and 4th foreign regiments, and of two battalions of Hollanders, which formed the greater part of the Division of General Molitor, having left Holland without defence, and Amsterdam and the Hague being in insurrection, General Molitor threw a garrison into Naarden, and General Rampen shut himself up in Gorcum. Troops were also thrown into Bois-le-duc and Bergen-op-Zoom. Events succeeding with rapidity, a panic diffused itself among those who at Antwerp directed the military dispositions; the evacuation of the important place of Williamsburg, and that of Breda, were ordered. The enemy profited by the error, and immediately took possession of them; and Williamstadt became a point of support for his disembarkation. General Graham took advantage of it, and landed a column of English Militia, between 4 and 5000 men. General Maison was appointed to the command of the first corps of the Army of Antwerp. The forts of Batz, Lillo, and Liefkensock were provisioned. Flushing and Teervier received provisions for a year; in fine, the places on the left bank of the Scheldt, as Ysendyk, Hultz, and the forts of the Isle of Cadsand were completely armed and provisioned. On the 11th of January, General Bulow debouched from Breda, with from ten to twelve thousand men, and marched upon Hoogstraaten. General Roguet had placed a battalion of the 12th tirailleurs in the church-yard of Minderhout; this battalion repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, and covered itself with glory. The enemy redoubled his attacks and was every where repulsed with enormous loss. General Roguet having learned that a column of 4000 English, under the command of Sir Thomas Graham, were marching upon Antwerp, judged it necessary to approach nearer to Antwerp. On the 13th, the corps of Bulow debouched by the roads of Braaschel and Turnhout, and advanced upon Wingeem; our artillery overwhelmed them; they made the greatest efforts. General Roguet advanced, and the enemy was completely repulsed.—The corps of Bulow retreated precipitately upon Turnhout, and that of Graham by Bergen-op-Zoom.—The enemy's troops are partly employed in blockading Wesel, Naardeu, Gorcum, Deventer, and the Helder.—When the brave Admiral Verhuel was informed of the entrance of the enemy into Holland, he retired to the Helder, and occupied the fortified points which cover the Helder and Moerdike. All possible means and persuasions have been employed to make him betray his duty. "I have provisions for two months; was his answer, "I have taken an oath of allegiance to the Emperor of the French."—The admirable system of defence which has secured the Helder from attack, is due to the Colonel of Engineers, M. Paris. If many millions have been spent, we have gained the inestimable advantage of holding the key of the Zuyder Zee. It is for want of having taken this precaution that the Republic of Holland lost two squadrons since 1793. The garrison of the Helder has made several sallies, and driven the enemy as far as Alkmaar. The garrison of Gorcum has likewise, in several sallies, occasioned the enemy severe losses.

SPAIN.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE

"In November last was introduced into Spain a Frenchman from Bayonne, named Leclerc, with a passport from Ferdinand VII. and letters from the same to various persons, the subject of which was application for money. This Frenchman resided in the neighbourhood of Madrid, where, by order of his Highness, he was detained and sent to S. Fernando, where the letters he had brought were examined and compared, and it was found, that though the hand-writing greatly resembled that of the King, they were manifestly forged. His Highness being convinced that Leclerc, and the other Frenchman, his companion, were the forgers, ordered them to be committed to prison and kept in close confinement, in order to discover whether, besides attempting to obtain money, they may not be employed on matters of another nature and of worse consequence. The Regency of the kingdom has ordered that notice of this should be published in the Government Gazette, as it would not be surprising if other Frenchmen should follow under the same pretext."—*Regency Gazette.*

AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 7.—This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted the following Message to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:—

"*Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,*

"In meeting you at the present interesting conjunction, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favourable result to the mission charged with negociations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation for the respect due to the distinguished Sovereign who had invited them by his offer of mediation, from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be found in an Act of their Legislature, for the liberality which their Plenipotentiaries would carry into their negociations, that no time would be lost by the British Government in embracing the experiment for hastening a stop to the effusion of blood; a prompt and cordial acceptance of the mediation on that side was the less, to be doubted, as it was of a nature not to submit rights or pretensions on either side to the decision of an umpire, but to afford merely an opportunity, honourable and desirable to both, for discussing, and, if possible, adjusting the interests of both. The British Cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communication from our Envoys having reached us, no information has been received from that source: but it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance, and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a change of disposition in the British Councils has taken place, or is to be expected. Under such circumstances, a nation, proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but on the exertion of the one and the support of the other. To this determination the best encouragement is derived from the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our

arms, both on the land and on the waters; whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our cruizers, public and private, on the ocean; and a new trophy gained, in the capture of a British, by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious Commander. The great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered, have presented achievements of our naval arms as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

"On the Lake Erie, the squadron under the command of Captain Perry having met with the British squadron, of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that Officer, adroit as it was daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their country, and will fill an early page in its naval annals, with a victory never surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been in magnitude. On the Lake Ontario, the caution of the British Commander, favoured by contingences, frustrated the efforts of the American Commander to bring on a decisive action. Captain Chauncey was able, however, to establish an ascendancy on that important theatre, and to prove by the manner in which he effected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted for more shining display of his own talents, and of the gallantry of those under his command. The success on Lake Erie having opened the passage to the territory of the enemy, the Officer commanding the North-Western Army transferred the war thither, and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, flying with the savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British and dispersion of the savage force. This result is signally honourable to Major-Gen. Harrison, by whose military talents it was effected.

"To Colonel Johnson, and his mounted volunteers, whose impetuous onset gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the spirit of the Volunteer Militia, equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene; more especially to the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, at the head of them, whose heroism, signalized in the war which established the independence of his country, sought at an advanced age a share in hardship and battles, for maintaining its rights and its safety. The effect of these successes has been to rescue the inhabitants of Michigan from their oppressions, aggravated by gross infractions of the capitulation which subjected them to a foreign power, to alienate the savages of numerous tribes from the enemy, by whom they were disappointed and abandoned, and to relieve an extensive region of country from a merciless warfare, which desolated its frontiers, and imposed on its Citizens the most harassing circumstances.

"In consequence of our naval superiority on Lake Ontario, and the opportunity afforded by it of concentrating our forces by water, operations which had been previously planned were set on foot against the possessions of the enemy on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay produced in the first instance by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance, and such circumstances attending the final movements of the army, that the prospect at one time so favourable was not realized. The cruelty of the enemy by enlisting the Savages into a war with a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter; wherever they could they have been hurled against us. No exertions to effect it have been spared. On our South-western border the Creek tribes, who, yelding to our persevering endeavours, were generally acquiring more civilized habits, became the unfortunate seduction; a war in that quarter has been the consequence, infurinated by a bloody fanaticism recently propagated against them; it was necessary to crush such a war before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favour enterprizes of the enemy in that vicinity. With this view a force was collected into the service of the United States from the states of Georgia and Tennessee, which with the nearest regular troops and other corps from the Mississippi territory, might not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.

"The progress of the expedition, as far as it is yet known, corresponds with the martial zeal with which it was espoused and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue are authorized by the complete success with which a well-planned enterprize was executed against a body of hostile savages, by a detachment of volunteer militia of Tennessee, under the command of the gallant General Coffee, and by a still more important victory over a large body of them, gained under the immediate command of Major-General Jackson, an officer equally distinguished for his patriotism and his military talents.

"The systematic perseverance of the enemy in courting the aid of the savages in all quarters had the natural effect of kindling their ordinary propensity to war into a passion, which even amongst those least disposed towards the United States was ready, if not employed on our side, to be turned against us; a departure from our protracted forbearance to accept the services tendered by them has been forced upon us, but in yielding to it the retaliation has been mitigated as much as possible, both in its extent and in its character, stopping far short of the example of the enemy, who owe the advantages they have occasionally gained in battle principally to the number of their savage associates, and who has not controuled them either from their usual practice of indiscriminate massacre on defenceless inhabitants, or from oceans of carnage, without a parallel, on prisoners to the British arms, guarded by all the laws of humanity and honourable war.

"For these enormities, the enemy are equally responsible, whether, with the power to prevent them, they want the will; or, with a knowledge of the want of power, they still avail themselves of such instruments. In other respects, the enemy are pursuing a course which threatens consequences most afflicting to humanity. A standing law of Great Britain naturalises, as is well known, all aliens employed, with conditions limited to a shorter period than required by the United States, and naturalised subjects are in war employed by her Government in common with native subjects. In a contiguous British province, regulations promulgated since the commencement of the war, compels citizens of the United States, being then under certain circumstances, to bear arms, whilst of the native emigrants from the United States, who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually borne arms against the United States within their limits, some of whom, after having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our possession.

"The British Commander in that Province, nevertheless, with the sanction, as appears, of his Government, thought proper to select from among the prisoners of war, and to send to Great Britain for trial as criminals, a number of individuals who had emigrated from the British dominions long prior to the state of war between the two nations, who had incorporated themselves into our political society in the modes recognized by the law and practice of Great Britain, and who were made prisoners of war, under the banners of their adopted country, fighting for its rights and safety. The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would experience whatever violence might be committed on the American prisoners of war sent to Great Britain. It was hoped that this necessary consequence of the step unadvisedly taken on the part of Great Britain, should have led her Government to reflect on the inconsistencies of its conduct, and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferers, would have arrested the cruel career opened by its example. This was unhappily not the case. In violation both of consistency and of humanity, American officers and non-commissioned officers in double the number of the British soldiery confined here, were ordered into close confinement, with formal notice, that in the event of a retaliation for the death which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to Great Britain for trial, the officers so confined would be put to death also. It was notified at the same time, that the Commanders of the British fleets and armies on our coasts are instructed, in the same event, to proceed with a destructive severity against our towns and the inhabitants.—That co

doubt might be left with the enemy of our adherence to the retaliating resort imposed upon us, a corresponding number of British Officers of war in our hands were immediately put into close confinement, to abide the fate of those confined by the enemy, and the British Government has been apprized of the determination of this Government, to retaliate any proceeding against us contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare. It is as fortunate for the United States that they have it in their power to meet the enemy in this deplorable contest, as it is honourable to them that they do not join in it but under the most imperious obligations, and with the humane purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

"The views of the French Government on the subjects which have been so long committed to negociation, have received no elucidation since the close of your late Session. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris has not been enabled, by proper opportunities, to press the objects of his mission, as prescribed by his instructions.

"The Militia, always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defence and security for free states, and the Constitution having wisely committed to the National Authority a use of that force as the best provision against the unsafe military establishment, as well as a source peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the United States, I recommend to Congress a revision of the Militia Laws, for the purpose of securing more effectually the services of all detachments called to the employment, and placed under the Government of the United States.

"It will deserve the consideration of Congress also, whether, among other improvements in the Militia Law, justice does not require a regulation, under due precautions, for defraying the expence incident to the first assembling, as well as to the subsequent movements of the detachments called into the national service.

"To give our vessels of war, public and private, the requisite advantages in their cruises, it is of much importance that they should have, both for themselves and their prizes, the use of the ports of friendly powers. With this view I recommend to Congress the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects or remove the doubts of the Executive Authority, to allow to the cruizers of other powers such use of the American markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such power to American cruizers.

"During the year ending on the 30th of September last, the receipts into the Treasury exceeded thirty-seven millions and a half of dollars, of which near twenty-four millions were the produce of loans. After meeting all the demands for the public service, there remained in the Treasury on that day near seven millions of dollars. Under the authority contained in the Act of the 2d August last, for borrowing seven millions and a half of dollars, that sum has been obtained on terms more favourable to the United States than those of the preceding loan made during the present year. Further sums to a considerable amount will be necessary to be obtained in the same way during the ensuing year; and from the increased capital of the country, and from the fidelity with which the public engagements have been kept, and the public credit maintained, it may be expected, on good grounds, that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting. The expences of the current year, from the multiplied operations falling within it, have necessarily been extensive; but on the just estimate of the campaign, in which the mass of them has been incurred, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages which have been gained.

"The campaign has, indeed, in its latter stages in one quarter, been less favourable than was computed; but in addition to the importance of our naval success, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honourable to the American arms. The attacks of the enemy on Craney Island, on Fort Snags, on Sackets Harbour, and on Sandusky, have been vigorously and successfully repulsed, nor have they in any case succeeded on either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceable dwellings of individuals, or villages unprepared or undefended. On the other hand, the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of Forts George, Erie, and Malden: by the recovery of Detroit, and the extermination of the Indian war in the West; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada.

"Battles have been fought on the borders of the St. Lawrence, which, though not accomplishing their entire objects, reflect honour on the discipline of our soldiery—the best auguries of eventual victory. In the same scale are to be placed the late victories in the South, over one of the most powerful (which has become one of the most hostile also) of the Indian tribes.

"It would be improper to close this communication, without expressing a thankfulness in which all ought to unite, for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favoured; for the abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the preservation of internal tranquillity and the stability of our free situations; and, above all, for the light of Divine Truth, and the protection of it: and although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war, yet these never will be regarded of the greatest of evils by the friends of liberty and of the rights of nations; our country had before preferred them to the degrading condition which was the alternative when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplate the magnitude and feel the value of that glorious event will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American people. With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting the wrongs and usurpation no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices inseparable from a state of war, but it is a reflection moreover peculiarly consoling. Wars are generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them. Such is the favoured situation of the United States, that the calamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter are mitigated by the improvements and advantages of which the contest itself is the source. If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time furnished employment for our manufacturers so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none, and is even rapidly giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets. If much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value and necessary to our permanent safety. If the war has exposed us to increased spoliations on the ocean, to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and of providing against the latter, demonstrating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence is an impulse, or accelerating the growth of our maritime power, by diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction; by augmenting and distributing warlike preparations, applicable to future use; by evincing the zeal and valour which will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burden will be borne; a greater respect for our rights, and a longer duration of our future peace, are promised than could be expected without these proofs of the national character and resources.

"The war has proved, moreover, that our free Government, like other free Governments, though slow in its early movements, acquire in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom; and that the union of these States, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test. In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes, proves this country to be a great, a flourishing, and a powerful nation, worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with all others, and, authorised by its own example, to require from all an observance of the laws of justice and reciprocity. Beyond those their claims have never extended; and in contending for them, we behold a subject for our congratulations, in the daily testimonies of increasing

harmony throughout the nation, and may humbly repose our trust in the smiles of Heaven in so righteous a cause.

"JAMES MADISON."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHELMSFORD SESSIONS.—Amongst the criminal cases tried last week, one of an unusually aggravated nature came before the Court:—Four artillerymen, of the names of *Mac Glaughlan*, *Stewart*, *Dillon*, and *Kelly*, were found guilty of a riot and most outrageous assault at Aveley, in the county of Essex. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoners, who were quartered at Purfleet, went, about six o'clock in the evening of the 23d of December last, to the Crown and Cushion at Aveley, and called for a pot of porter, which was delivered to them in the tap-room; three men were there at the same time, one of whom was soon saluted by one of the soldiers with part of the porter in his face, and immediately afterwards attacked by three of them, and did not escape without severe bruises. The soldiers soon afterwards threw the candle and pewter pots into the fire, and attacking both the other men in the room, obliged them also to quit the house. They then demolished two of the windows, assuming a conduct so outrageous, that the landlady fearful for her life, with her four children, retired to a neighbour's house. A constable, on attempting to restore order, was overpowered and much beaten. The Horndon coach, from London, stopped at the inn a few moments, whilst these proceedings were going on, and three of the soldiers, armed with two pokers and a quart pewter pot, posted themselves at the front door, swearing destruction to any who should attempt to enter the house. In consequence of these riotous acts, the neighbourhood became alarmed, and a young man of the name of Laurie, residing at Romford, who happened to be near, was hastening to the house, when he was met within a few yards of the door by one of the soldiers, who knocked him down, and afterwards held him whilst another beat him with a poker, till they thought they had killed him; but he soon shewing signs of life, one of them called out that they had not done for him; on which the other said, "Go, and wrench off his lower jaw," which the wretch instantly attempted, and greatly injured Laurie's mouth: they also stamped on his shoulder, which the blows of the poker had dislocated, and kicked him most inhumanly, leaving him for dead. After these outrages, the villains were with difficulty secured and committed to gaol. Mac Glaughlan, Stewart, and Dillon, were sentenced to two years imprisonment each; and Kelly, at the instance of the prosecutor, to three months only.

Benjamin Dunham, aged 70, a poor man of exemplary character and sober habits, returning to his family about seven o'clock on Friday se'nnight, was frozen to death, between Hatton and Barrington. He missed his way in crossing the fields, owing, as it is supposed, to the snow, and being benumbed fell into a ditch of the enclosed land, where he was unable to rise.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Gartborpe, in Leicestershire. The wife of J. Henson, a labourer, having warmed the beds for herself and family, retired to rest, leaving the pan of pit-coals burning in the room. The neighbours observing the family were not up at the usual time the following morning, tried to rouse them, but without effect; some of them forced the door open, and found J. Henson, the husband, dead from suffocation, and his wife and children dangerously ill; the latter, we are happy to add, have since recovered.

The following appears in a Manchester paper respecting the young lady whose appearance some time ago gave rise to so much conjecture:—"Lavinia Robinson, one of the daughters of the late William Robinson, wire-worker, was, on the evening of the 16th of December, in company with a gentleman to whom she was on the point of marriage, in the parlour of her sister's house, Bridge-street, Manchester, after her sister, who was unwell, had retired to rest. In the morning it was discovered that she had not been in bed, and a note, purporting to be her hand-writing, was found in the parlour, from which there is reason to fear that she is not living. Her family and friends have been plunged, by this unhappy event, into the greatest distress. They feel the most painful anxiety to obtain some intelligence respecting this unfortunate young lady; and as an inducement to strangers to exert themselves on the occasion, a reward of thirty guineas is offered to any person who shall be the means of discovering her alive or dead. She was 20 years of age, of a middle size, good figure, of a fair complexion, long light brown hair; she had on a fawn-coloured twilled stuff dress, a pink and yellow shot figured silk handkerchief on her neck, a brown cloth mantle, a black beaver cottage bonnet, and her linen is marked with L. R."

Saturday week, as a party of workmen were clearing away the snow, which was twelve feet deep, at Ripton, on the border of Northamptonshire, a child about three years old was discovered, and immediately after the mother, as was afterwards ascertained. The poor woman turned out to be the wife of a soldier in the 16th regiment, who was returning home with her child, after accompanying her husband to the place of embarkation. The poor unfortunates, it was supposed, had been a week in the snow.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1814.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 25, 1814.

Mr. Henry Addington arrived here this day with Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extract, from General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Wm. Stewart, K.B. and Edward Thornton, Esq.

Basle, Jan. 14, 1814.

MY LORD,—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Lorrach on the 11th, and the reserves of the army having assembled in the course of that and the succeeding day, his Imperial Majesty crossed the Rhine on the 13th, after divine worship, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria, who had arrived at Basle the preceding evening, went to meet the Emperor Alexander at some distance, and their Imperial and Royal Majesties entered Basle on horseback, at the head of the Russian and Prussian guards, and some other regiments of the reserve. These troops afterwards passed in parade before their Majesties, and proceeded several leagues on their march in the direction of Montbeillard. The cavalry reached Ferrette the same night. The reinforcements which have joined the Russian guards are very fine, and I have never seen these regiments appear in so great force, or in better condition, at any period of the campaign. Indeed some of the regiments have additional battalions. I saw the reserve artillery on the march, part of which is quite fresh, and it is impossible to have any preparation in more complete order as to ordnance, carriages, men, and horses. The men in particular are remarkably fine. There are some batteries of horse artillery, with twelve-pounders. The Prussian reserve is also in very excellent condition. The accounts I have received on arriving here, of the progress of the armies, are as follows:—The Field-Marshal's head-quarters were at Vesoul, and are now, I understand, on the move to Langres, which place has for some time been occupied by Gen. Giulay. I have no certain account of Gen. Bubna, but I hear he moved from Geneva on Dole, and that it was his intention to occupy Lyons. Dijon was also to be occupied by this time. Marshal Blucher was expected to reach Metz about this time. Gen. Count Platoff, supported by the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, has had an affair between Epinal and Nancy, in which a considerable number of the enemy has been killed and taken. Gen. Wrede has also had an action, in which the enemy is said to have sustained considerable loss; but the official accounts of these affairs have not as yet been received.—I have the honour to be, &c. CATHCART.

Basle, Jan. 14, 1814.

MY LORD,—The columns of the allied armies continue their advance on all sides. The head-quarters of Marshal

Prince Schwartzenberg were on the 12th at Vesoul, and were moving on. On the advance of General Giulay's corps to Langres, the inhabitants fired on the troops, but this is the only instance in which the allies have not been well received. The Field-Marshal's head-quarters were to be at Langres the 15th or 16th. General Bubna's corps has had a new direction given it from Dole towards Lyons, and it is on its march. Gen. Bianchi still operates against Befort. Besancon is invested by the corps of Lichtenstein. The Bavarians under General Wrede have had a very serious affair with the enemy near St. Drey, under Marshal Victor. In the commencement of the action they were repulsed, and the French cavalry, commanded by General Mulhoud, had some success; but on the arrival of General de Roy's Bavarian brigade, the enemy were completely repulsed, and retired towards Luneville, with the loss of several officers, and some hundred prisoners. The Cossacks continue very far in advance. I stated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, how anxiously we expected important events from Marshal Blucher. It seems, however, Marmont retired with precipitation from Kayserslautern, and passed the Saar. Marshal Blucher had his head-quarters on the 10th at Kassel, and it is said he is as far as Saarbruck, and that he will be at Metz on the 15th or 16th. By accounts from Paris, the enemy are collecting some force near Chalons, if so, they will probably retire on it from Nancy. The Russian and Prussian Guards and reserves, to the amount of thirty thousand men, crossed the Rhine yesterday at this place, and defiled before the Allied Sovereigns. It is quite impossible to give an idea of these troops, by any description. Their warlike appearance, their admirable equipment, their military perfection: and when one considers what they have undergone, and contemplates the Russians, who have traversed their own regions, and marched in a few short months from Moscow across the Rhine, one is lost in wonder and admiration. The condition in which the Russian cavalry appeared reflects the highest reputation on this branch of their service; and their artillery, your Lordship knows, is not to be surpassed.—I have the honour to be, &c. CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 25, 1814.

Mr. Henry Addington arrived this morning with dispatches from Mr. Thornton, dated Kiel the 15th instant, stating that a Treaty of Peace and Alliance had been concluded at Kiel, on the preceding day, between his Majesty and the King of Denmark.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. Jordan, Cheltenham, farmer.
T. Palmer, Bromley, shoemaker.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Payne, St. Pancras, timber-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Godmond, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
D. Holt, Lexden, Essex, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Forbes, Pocock and Forbes, Ely-place.
T. Blanchard, Great St. Helen's, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's-court.
C. Longstaff, Nottingham, merchant. Attorney, Mr. A. F. Gaskell, Gray's-inn.
W. Bates, Burgh Mill, Yorkshire, corn-miller. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton-Garden.
W. Jury, Back-hill, Hatton-Garden, bricklayer. Attorney, Mr. Flashman, Ely-place.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Wallis, Westminster-road, draper. Attorney, Mr. Kiss, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
T. Robey, Mile-End, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Lang, America-square.
T. Hebson, College-hill, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem.
J. Wright, Nuthampstead, Hertfordshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Carr and Kensit, John-street, Bedford-row.
E. Hampage, Liverpool, liquor and porter-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.
J. Nightengale, Brown-street, Bryanstone-square, timber-merchant. Attorney, Mr. C. Cunningham, Frith-street, Soho.
R. Williams, Hampton Wick, tanner. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Thomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.
F. Roberts, Plymouth-dock, Devon, man's-mercer. Attornies, Messrs. Collet and Co. Chancery lane.
T. Springett, Wickham-market, Suffolk, miller. Attorney, Mr. George Palmer, Doughty-street.
J. Worlock, Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucester, inn-holder. Attornies, Messrs. B. and J. Bridges, Red Lion-square.
W. Jacklin, Manningtree, Essex, baker. Attorney, Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
S. L. Worsfold, Ramsgate, Kent, shopkeeper. Attorney, Mr. George Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church-yard.
W. Harris, Streatham, Surrey, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Turpin, George-yard, Lombard-street.
W. Farrow, Mitchell-street, Old-street, builder. Attorney, Mr. Palmer, Gray's-inn-square.
J. Bartlett, Dunford-mill, Surrey, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Field-court, Gray's Inn.
J. Eayres, Tooley-street, poulterer. Attornies, Messrs. Field and Sheargold, Clifford's-Inn.
J. Pettit and S. R. Burch, Borough, hop-factors. Attorney, Mr. Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.
E. Woodgate, sen. and E. Woodgate, jun. Burrows-buildings, Christchurch, Surrey, timber-merchants. Attorney, Mr. Godmond, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
G. Barnes, Clayton-le-Woods, Lancashire, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn.

Mr. CREEVEY and Mr. BRAND will be the subject of the next Parliamentary article.

BEATRICE next week.

BRITANNICUS's lines are pleasant; but we doubt whether he is correct with regard to the person who really sent the present of which he speaks, or to the real sentiments and influence of the Lady who received it. We do not pretend to correct information on the subject:—we only doubt his.

C. R.'s Sonnet shall be inserted for its good sense, if we can ascertain the merits of the person whom it addresses.

The circumstances stated by "An old and independent Magistrate" must be stated under his own name, before they can appear.

We are sorry to have thrown any obstacle in the way to T.'s justifying himself to his friend for the punctual execution of his commission; but we confess we were not only blind to "the interesting and significant import" of the article in question, but we are at a loss to understand what the writer's notions of editorial courage could be, in doubting whether we might venture to print it. We have no objection to publish articles that doubt the taste of Lord ELGIN, or the correctness of his proceedings, though for our own parts, as far as the marbles in question are concerned, we have no doubt of either; but an article to be "interesting and significant" should at least amount to something more than a repetition of bare surmises, and paragraphs that really amount to nothing. The letter, we see, has since appeared in another paper, and T. we hope, is satisfied.

W. H. D. came unluckily too late for insertion; but the circumstance shall appear next week. The Editor would be glad to know the name and residence of the young woman.

Our Correspondents in general will be good enough to recollect what we have before mentioned,—that when we take no direct notice of their communications, it is a tacit mode of declining them. The mode is much plea-anter for ourselves; and we should think, must be so for them.

The TITLE-PAGE, POSTSCRIPT, and INDEX, for last Year's Volume of the *Examiner*, are now ready.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Consols.....67 ⅛ | Omnium.....20 ½ ¼

THE EXAMINER.

London, January 30.

The interest of the war in France begins to thicken fast. The Allies have continued to advance steadily though slowly, and if it is clear that they have not advanced without opposition, and not been able to imitate the dashes that Bonaparte used to make at their capitals, it is equally clear that the opposition amounts to little. We hear, it is true, of French Generals in this and that quarter, but the scenes of their action are regularly shifted backward, and there is no ascertaining what forces they have under them. It would seem that their chief occupation is in running to different places, and attempting to put a sudden spirit in motion; but the best kind of spirit,—the spirit of liberty,—is gone; and the consequence is, that Bonaparte, who is now compelled for his own immediate interest to state the circumstances that arise, is forced to record events that would have made all republican France ring with indignation:—the town of Dôle, for instance, surrenders to a hundred and fifty men, and the city of Mâcon to fifty! This he attributes to the "*vertigo* of the moment." It is a vertigo however that does not attack the heads of free people, and to which the French would not have been subject, if he had not himself rendered them liable to the disorder by bending them with his despotism. By his own accounts, the Allies, on their way to Paris, had advanced as far as Thionville on the North-east, and Langres on the South-east. The reader, by casting his eye on the map, will see that this is no mean progress. The talk of grand reviews at Paris, of troops continually marching to their destination, and of the Emperor's expected arrival to take the command of great armies, is worse than no answer to it; for with all this force, how is it that the Allies are not prevented from pushing forward? The last report is, that Bonaparte means to make his final and great stand, 40 leagues from the capital, and at the head of an immense army. If he can really muster such an army, and if it is worth any thing in point of soldiers (for mere boys will not do now, as they did in their free days), the moment will be a trying one for the Allies; but as long as they preserve the better spirit of the cause, they are the stronger party. If the Sovereigns were to chuse the present important moment for declaring Poland a nation again, the effect, they might be assured, would not be lost even at 40 leagues from Paris. Promises of independence to the Italian states would also, we are persuaded, effect wonders for them every where.

In the mean time, diplomacy and intrigue of all sorts are hard at work. Several of the Bourbon family have set out for the Continent, though by whose advice, or under what invitation, is not discovered. No public notice has been taken of them by any of the Allies; and the late Proclamation of Louis the Eighteenth was too unpromising a thing, in every sense of the word, to have any effect. If the French are to have the choice of a new dynasty, we do not see why they might not make a choice, with which neither Bourbon nor Bonaparte should have any thing to do; but we still think that Bonaparte's hold upon the Austrian family would give him the preference with the Allies. Lord Castlereagh turned off for Hanover, and was to pay a visit, they say, to Bernadotte, after which he was to pursue his way to the head-quarters of the Allies, and was expected to reach them by the 18th inst. Caulincourt, on the other hand (so are times changed!) was waiting at Chatillon on the Seine, till his Lordship's arrival should give him the signal of permission for going thither himself. There is also an assurance in yesterday's papers, that an amicable correspondence has been opened between Lord Wellington and Marshal Suchet, who is, it seems, Bernadotte's nephew. The subject is said to be connected with a confidential mission, upon which, the reader may remember, a friend of Lord Wellington's was dispatched to the North a short time ago. An Evening Paper, in the confidence of Government, also stated, that "the mission entrusted to an officer, the Count De Viel Castel, we believe, by the Crown Prince, which was first reported to be going to Lord Wellington, is, we understand, to Suchet, and perhaps to Soult.

But the most curious, though not the most unexpected piece of intelligence, is the mission of the Duke of Saw Carlos from Ferdinand's French prison to Madrid, carrying with him a Treaty made by that Prince with Napoleon, and a letter written by him to the Spanish authorities. The Treaty, of course, is very good for Napoleon, and the letter, after paying compliments to the Spaniards and English, is said to dwell in warm terms on his kindness to Ferdinand during his "residence" in France. It was always supposed, that Bonaparte would endeavour to make some insidious use or other of Ferdinand in a day of reverses, and it is no matter of wonder, if he should have succeeded, to a certain extent, in making the most singular impressions on the weak mind of his prisoner; but the letter must, of necessity, carry the marks of restraint; and the Spanish authorities will perhaps take no notice either of letter or treaty. It has been expressly decreed since Ferdinand's captivity, that he can do nothing valid, whether imprisoned or not, without consulting the Council of State. Even by this means, however, it has always struck us, that the native restorers of Spain will not be able to avoid the most serious inconveniences and chagrins, should Ferdinand be ultimately delivered; for considering the jealousy with which the English are viewed by those who witness and profit by their assistance, it is impossible to say what impressions may not have been made upon Ferdinand during his French "residence," and we would not wager much, that within six months after his restoration, when influence shall run warm on his side, he would not continue to keep his Treaty with Bonaparte, or at least to make another which should answer all the purposes. At such a season, there is no security whatsoever with weak Princes.

The advance of the Allies and the general situation of affairs, have caused such a run to be made upon the Bank of France, that its cash became insufficient to answer the demand for payment of its notes. In this dilemma an extraordinary meeting was called, at which a number of the principal merchants were present, and the result has been (after a statement being made to shew that the Bank had assets sufficient to discharge all its outstanding notes) that the payment of notes is to be limited to 500,000 francs (little more then 20,000*l.* sterling) per day, and no one can apply for payment of bank-notes unless he is the bearer of a number or ticket delivered to him by the Mayor of his quarter. This measure proves the shock that public credit has received in France.

Mr. THORNTON signed, on the 14th instant, a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Alliance between England and Denmark; which stipulates that all conquests are to be restored, except Heligoland;—the prisoners of war on both sides are to be released:—Denmark is to join the Allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of 400,000l.;—Pomerania is to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark, *in lieu of Norway*:—Stralsund is still to continue a depôt for English produce;—Denmark is to do all in her power to abolish the Slave Trade;—and England is to mediate between Denmark and the other allies.

Dantzic, after having been besieged a year all but ten days, has at last capitulated. The garrison, which at first was 30,000 strong—diminished one-half by malignant fevers, the effects of the cold, and miseries endured in the flight from Russia—remain prisoners of war, and are to be sent to Russia.

DISTRESSED GERMANS.—On Thursday a General Meeting took place at the London Tavern, when several Resolutions were carried in favour of affording relief to the sufferers in Germany, whose country had so lately been the scene of a sanguinary war.—Mr. H. THORNTON presided, and Mr. WILBERFORCE, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the Rev. ROWLAND HILL, with other Gentlemen, addressed the company. Mr. HILL, in his speech observed, that "he had a worthy nephew now fighting for an insulted nation, and against a kidnapping of royalty, which must have been suggested to BONAPARTE by the Devil himself." With deference to the Rev. Doctor, we rather suspect that it was suggested by the misgovernment of the old Monarch, and the imbecility of the young one.—Another passage of Mr. HILL's speech was received with just applause: he said, "the Quakers, as they were called, gave no money to kill, but were always ready to give money to cure."—The Duke of SUSSEX sent 50l. Her MAJESTY's bounty has not yet been announced; but she will, doubtless, send a very handsome sum for the relief of her distressed countrymen and women.

Nobody could tell what the Duke of CLARENCE was gone to Holland for. The *Dublin Evening Post* says,—"This distinguished Admiral has embarked for the Continent, to accept the sword of the French Admiral at Antwerp, should he think proper to strike his flag. Other Admirals may conquer the enemy by the assistance of a fleet; but as our Royal Admiral has not yet had the command of a fleet, he proceeds to try if he cannot outstrip the heroes of his profession, by conquering a French fleet without an English one. Should he succeed in this laudable attempt, how much will the cheap and bloodless laurels of a CLARENCE exceed in glory and real value the costly and sanguinary victories of a NELSON."

In town and country subscriptions are general for the relief of the poor, under the pressure of the present inclement season. Such liberality is worthy of the country.

RELIEF OF THE PADDINGTON POOR.

MR. EXAMINER,—It will give you great pleasure to be acquainted, that, in the small Parish of Paddington, upwards of 400 distressed persons have been relieved with Bread and Coals in the course of the last week. The Fund has been raised by the contributions of the Inhabitants; and from the liberality of some of the Subscribers, who have given their aid a second time, there are hopes that the relief may be extended. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and the Reverend J. Pickering (the Rector), are among the foremost of the supporters.

Your giving this publicity, will excite emulation in the more opulent parishes, and thereby do good to the cause of humanity.—I am, Mr. Examiner, your constant reader and admirer,

G. P.

Paddington Green, Jan. 24, 1814.

THE WEATHER.

On Wednesday the wind having veered round to the south-west, the effects of thaw were speedily discernible. The masses of snow and ice with which our streets were encumbered are now disappearing, without being productive of much injury, though many narrow streets are quite impassable, and all are, of course, in no very comfortable condition. Just as Nature, however, had kindly commenced removing the obstructions, a letter from Whitehall is published, calling upon the Police Magistrates to hold communications with the Parish Officers, and to resort to every possible means to remove the obstructions in question!—Before the worshipful Magistrates and the worthy Parish Officers have laid their heads together (unless the frost should suddenly return), hardly a remnant of the snow will be visible. So much for official activity.

The accounts from all parts of the country exhibit a melancholy picture of the injurious effects of the late severe cold and heavy fall of snow.—The thaw will also have its inconveniences; we must expect to hear of the damages occasioned by the overflowing of the water.

Ireland, in particular, seems to have suffered dreadfully; but we should hope the following picture is a highly coloured one:—

"The severest frost that we have seen, within fifty years, has occurred in this country. The passage of all provisions to the city has been stopped—the price of necessaries is enormously increased. The frost has placed Dublin in a state of blockade. Men, women, children, and horses are seen dropping dead in all parts of the city; the poor are destitute of employment and bread; eighty funerals occur every day; famine, disease, and death rage through the city!"—*Dublin Evening Post, Jan. 22.*

The *Freeman's Journal* of the 18th also repeats its former statement, that an unusual mortality prevailed among the poor of Dublin, particularly in the Liberty, and adds, "we understand, on Sunday se'nnight, the number of funerals was so great at the Hospital Fields, that several persons were obliged to inter their friends at night, although they had been waiting for that purpose at an early hour in the day. It was impossible to find spades sufficient to answer such unexpected demands, although in that humble repository of the "unhonoured dead," the attendants of the respective funerals dig the graves themselves, on payment of a trifling sum for the use of the necessary implements."

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The following story is in circulation:—Mr. B., better known as Beaux B., happening to be present where the PRINCE REGENT was visiting, he thought proper, as his Royal Highness was standing near the bell-pull, to request that the PRINCE "would be good enough to touch the bell." The company stared; but his Royal Highness did "touch the bell;" and on the appearance of the servant, who asked for orders, the PRINCE coolly said, "Oh, Mr. B.'s carriage is wanted."—The carriage came, and the forward Beau took the hint and retired.

"The *Times* persists in the story respecting the present to a Noble Marchioness. It is not very *gallant*, however, to make more of this matter than it is worth. The fact, we learn, is precisely as follows:—Sometime ago the Marchioness of HERTFORD sent over to the Ex-Empress JOSEPHINE (who is very much attached to botanic pursuits) a present of curious seeds and plants. In return for these, JOSEPHINE sent over by Lady WEBB a present of a lace gown and a velvet pelisse, valued at 9000 francs. This has been perverted into a present from the Empress LOUISA.—Lady W. is the wife of Sir THOMAS WEBB, Bart. a prisoner (or *détenu*) in France, from whence *she* lately arrived *incog.* and *sola*, by way of Morlaix, at Long's Hotel, in Bond-street. This lady is the sister of the present Lord DILLON, and niece to the Earl MULGRAVE!"—*Morning Chronicle.*

"A morning paper, which had before roundly denied that any present whatever had been sent from France to a British Marchioness, now acknowledges the fact; but asserts, that the Ex-Empress JOSEPHINE, and not the Ex-Empress MARIA LOUISA, was the donor. We should ourselves think that authority at least doubtful in the second statement, which was so widely erroneous in the first. We have, however, no objection to let the matter rest as it is. BUONAPARTE being extremely intimate with his former wife as well as his present, the inuendo derived from the intercourse of a British Peeress with either of them is the same. The presents transmitted were, we understand, detained a while at the Custom-house, but were ultimately liberated."—*Times.*

Some time ago we announced the important fact of the intended union of the Princess CHARLOTTE with the Hereditary Prince of ORANGE. This will be announced to the two Houses of Parliament on their meeting; and we understand, from good authority, that it is settled, for the purpose of making the arrangement satisfactory to our Allies, that it is to be an Article in the Contract, that the succession to the Government of the United States, shall go to the *second* son of the marriage, so that Holland shall not at any time be incorporated with, or joined to, the Crown of Great Britain. The maritime preponderance of England, always an object of jealousy to the other powers, would be so much increased by the union of the two countries, that this provision is resolved on to satisfy our northern friends; and, we understand, Lord CASTLEREAGH has instructions to announce this determination.—An obvious and a most important question will arise on the event of this union, which in every view is most interesting to England as well as Holland. Will our Princess, who is the presumptive heir to the Crown, be taken across the sea, to reside in Holland with her husband, or will the Prince reside with her in England? This is a question which we presume must be settled in Parliament; for the Princess ought, in the present state of our Royal Family, to be placed under the same safeguards as the Heir Apparent to the Throne now is; and he cannot go abroad without the consent of the KING and Privy Council.—From the nature of the peace that may be anticipated with the French Emperor, the Dutch barrier is not likely to be very strong, and very alarming consequences might be conceived possible, if our Princess were left unprotected by our own laws, which she now is, and made subject to the condition of other married Ladies, to be taken abroad at pleasure. The danger is apparent, and, we presume, must be provided for.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The present Queen of WIRTEMBERG, our late PRINCESS ROYAL, is not mother-in-law to JEROME BONAPARTE, as has been said. The Spouse of JEROME is the daughter of the King of WIRTEMBERG, by a former marriage with a sister of the Princess of WALES. She is grand-daughter to the late Duke of BRUNSWICK, and grand-daughter to the late Duchess of BRUNSWICK, who was sister to GEORGE the Third. The Princess of WALES is her aunt—the Princess CHARLOTTE her cousin in the first degree; the Regent of ENGLAND is her second cousin—GEORGE the Third is her grand uncle—and the spouse of JEROME and the Princess CHARLOTTE are great-grand-children of FREDERICK Prince of WALES, who is the common Ancestor to both.—She thus has a double connection with the Royal Family of England, for the King's sister was both her grand-aunt and her grand-mother.

The Father of the present Sovereign Prince of the NETHERLANDS was remarkable for an extraordinary habit of *falling asleep* in his most lively movements. The fit came on him when he was about to embark from Holland for England—it was very *mal-apropos*, for the French were at that moment entering the town—and had he not been rudely interrupted, he would have slept for some years, not in England, but in France. He, however, got safe to England, and fell asleep in a Minuet with the PRINCESS ROYAL.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 162.

COVENT GARDEN.

We had expected to regale our readers with a new dish—a dissected opera; but the managers have thought proper to disappoint us. This they know they can now do with perfect impunity, as long at least as Miss STEPHENS continues to attract, or while curiosity remains alert to discover what alteration the passage of two years has made in the powers of Mr. KEMBLE. For the sake of the public more than for the sake of the theatre, we could wish that the day may be far distant, when either the lady or the gentleman shall cease to crowd the house with staring auditors: but our fears presage a very different result. Charming as is the voice of Miss STEPHENS, and we can safely say that her reputation is not one atom of a degree higher than her merit, yet it is easy to see that the enthusiasm in her favour is fast subsiding. Is this to be ascribed to the public caprice? We think not. The English, like all other people, when they give themselves up to the guidance of interested leaders, are as inconstant as bad passions can make them; but in all matters where their own understanding directs them, they are remarkably steady, and though somewhat deficient in taste and liberality, they shew much right thinking and honest feeling. They never turn their backs on a deserved favourite, and even in instances where they have been cheated, duped, and mocked, almost beyond the reach of ridicule, they yet cling for a long time to the once-admired object. Ignorance, which cannot feel, because it cannot appreciate, may call this a blind stupidity; but is it not rather a generous, nay magnanimous credulity, which, like a lover with his mistress, dares, and in spite of repeated appearances, still dares to hope, that all is not so bad as it is said to be. To what does all this tend? We have said that Miss STEPHENS de-

serves popularity, and yet we say that the public, which is scarcely ever unjust, begins to withdraw its favour. We apprehend that this seeming contradiction may be easily explained. The English are not a musical people: with the exception of a few national melodies, their ears seem almost incapable of receiving pleasure from musical sound. We are aware that there is a building in the Haymarket, where, during part of the year, a subscription assembly go to hear bad music, though they might if they pleased hear the best: we know also that there may be seen in every family a large instrument at which a young lady presides well skilled in HOOK, LATOUR, MAZZINGHI, and other successors of HANDEL, MOZART, and HAYDN. This, however, does not prove a national taste for music: if there were any taste, could it be for a moment supposed that our Nobles would prefer the music of PUCITTA to that of MOZART, or that they could sit with ignorant patience, while such discordant croakers as ROVEDINO, RIGHI, and BIANCHI, are marring the divine harmonies of the *Clemenza di Tito*? If there were any national taste for music, would the names of HANDEL and PURCEL—though grown old in this country in more than a century of fame among the scientific—would they be to the great mass of the people almost unknown? Ask a German Gentleman about any air or harmony of HAYDN or MOZART, and he will give you some notion of it either by humming or playing. Ask many an English Gentleman about ARNE or JACKSON, and he will gaze at you with all the astonishment of ignorance, unless, perhaps, it should occur to him that you allude to the celebrated pugilist. It is obvious, that, with such a people, a scientific singer can never make a permanent impression, unless in such extraordinary cases as those of CATALANI and BRAHAM, where music condescends * to lay aside its technical peculiarities to adopt the simple tones of the universal passions of nature. Miss STEPHENS has sweetness and expression enough to excel even in this walk, but as the experiment would be hazardous, she had better for the present preserve the safer path of science. Her popularity however has arisen partly from the real admiration of some people of science, and chiefly from the exceeding bustle which the noisy tribe of small composers and smaller music-masters, who will hereafter be small composers, all contribute to make among their humble admirers and passive pupils. A popularity so founded, though for the time enthusiastic, cannot be lasting; and Miss STEPHENS, after a some months of bustling applause, must be content to enchant the select few who in this country have either acquired or have been born with the taste capable of appreciating her sweet science.

But surely, it will be said, none of this reasoning can apply to Mr. KEMBLE: his fame is erected on different principles. To this objection it might be sufficient to answer, that we perfectly recollect the time when Mr. KEMBLE has played his best parts to empty benches. But as we are too proud to have recourse to the royal trick of cutting the knot, where we think we can untie it, we shall endeavour to account for this fact. We have no hesitation therefore in saying, that the people of England are scarcely more fond of the theatre than of music. They like, no doubt, now and then to gaze on splendid spectacle, to hear heroic sentiments, or to shake their sides with laughter. All we mean is, that it is no essential part of their amusements: and that when any given person has seen any given actor half a dozen times, he hardly cares whether he shall ever see him again. But the great reason is that which we are so often called upon to name—the monstrous size of our theatres. A great actor is announced: we all rush to the house and wait his appearance with the utmost anxiety. Shortly he appears in the distance; some fortunate persons who are rich enough to keep private boxes, or who have strength enough to force their way to the front seats of the pit, seem to be able to see all and hear all. They are consequently, and no doubt with perfect judgment, exceedingly vehement in their applause. We, less happy beings, in the back rows, strain our eyes to bursting, and stretch our necks to dislocation with the most hearty willingness, to admire those looks which we cannot see, and those tones which we cannot hear. Being very good-natured, and somewhat curious, we make the same experiment for several nights, till at last reflecting that even JOB's patience had limits, we cannot consent to go any more. We suppose that other people feel much like ourselves, and in this case the benches will soon be empty, though SIDDONS, or KEMBLE, should walk the stage night after night.—Even, however, under these circumstances, we were glad to witness the return of our best actor (for so, with all his faults, he must be considered) to the metropolitan stage. Two years have made no inroads upon his talents or his person. He is still able to shine unrivalled in the grand pantomime of his art; we do not use the term invidiously, but as denoting all the powers of gesture and look which can convey to the soul a perfect idea of strong passion. His tones are occasionally full of force and feeling, though the defects of his voice are a great obstacle; but his eye is always eloquent, and his mien and gait inspired with true mental energy. His manner is said to be too studied: perhaps this is a mistake. He has not studied enough each particular part in all its bearings, for he infuses his own individual character into every personation. The fierce frankness of *Coriolanus*, the mild philosophy of *Brutus*, the courteous wisdom of *Hamlet*, the blunt stoicism of *Cato*, and the generous enthusiasm of *Rolla*, are all marked with the same unbending thoughtful manner and drawling tone (except in the best parts) which distinguish the particular person of Mr. JOHN KEMBLE. It is not however our object at present to censure or even to criticize Mr. KEMBLE: we shall be content to congratulate the public on the re-accession of his great talents. For our own part, if ever we are inclined to be severe, we think on the electrifying sublimities of his *Cato*, and should hate ourselves if we could then say a single word in his dispraise.

* This has rather a ridiculous sound: we mean however that CATALANI is best in her fanciful variations, and BRAHAM is nothing except in the simplest air.

PETITION EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THESE UNITED AND ENLIGHTENED KINGDOMS;

The HUMBLE PETITION of SNAP TOWSER, late one of his Majesty's Canine Servants at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane—Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner was late in the service of a most humane master, Mr. Matthew Merino, of Horsham, in Sussex, who employed him in the laudable service of watching his farm-yard, driving in stray and refractory oxen,

biting gipsies, and frightening itinerant pedlars; and that he was recently raised to the situation of *Table-Cloth* and *Napkin* to the aforesaid Matthew Merino, who was pleased, after his dinner, to wipe his hands on your Petitioner's coat:

That, from this enviable station, he was surreptitiously forced away by one Walter Whipcord, who did most cruelly lash, starve, and otherwise compel him, into the state and condition of an actor,—to which, seeing the many discomforts attendant upon that profession, your Petitioner had always entertained a most sovereign dislike and abhorrence:

That Petitioner's objections, however, having been most barbarously over-ruled by the aforementioned Whipcord, he was constrained to make an appearance on the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in the Pantomime of *Harlequin Harper*, and was then and there most wantonly hooted, and otherwise maltreated, by certain riotous assertors of the cause of common sense, feeling, and decorum:

That your Petitioner, in consequence of this act of public injustice, acquiesced under by an audience who have tolerated the performances of oxen and horses, and who loudly applauded Christopher Carlo (probably from his being a foreigner, as from his surname may be surmised—a performer in no way, he will be bold to say, superior to Petitioner in genius or personal appearance), has been discarded by the aforesaid Walter Whipcord, and is now in a state of extreme distress, his aforesaid master, Mr. Matthew Merino, having substituted his brother, Bow-wow Towser, in Petitioner Snap's place, and using his aforesaid brother's coat as Table-Cloth and Napkin, as above-mentioned:

That your Petitioner, in this his pitiable urgency, made his way to Carlton-House at the beginning of this month, January, in hopes of obtaining redress, but found, to his inexpressible disappointment, that the august Personage had departed through the fog on a visit into the country with the Gold Sticks, Flambeaux, Lords of the Bedchamber, and other combustibles:

That your Petitioner next resorted to an exalted Legal Character, remarkable for grim jocularity, and a liberal construction of one of the Commandments, from whom however he received no redress, being informed that crimes depended materially upon circumstances; and that what was very allowable in an individual of *King Charles's breed*, could by no means be tolerated in a *Turnspit*, meaning your Petitioner:

That your Petitioner afterwards applied to the fountain of equity for a *mandamus*, to reinstate him in his functions at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; but his hopes of success were fatally damped by an intimation from one of the Masters, that, in cases so intricate as your Petitioner's, seventeen years might elapse before the cause could come on for a hearing, and that a decision might be expected only about the conclusion of the present century:

That, under these circumstances, your Petitioner applied to the Society for *the Suppression of Vice*, for a situation in their Establishment; but received for answer, that the appointments were all filled, and that the old apple-women were tormented by the dogs actually in office, up to the full measure of the Society's ability of annoyance:

Thus defeated in all his plans, your Petitioner is constrained to throw himself on the beneficence of a generous public, in the full expectation that they will rescue him from his present calamitous situation: his talents, he presumes to say, are decidedly of the *diplomatic* kind, having sprung from a pointer and a spaniel; and if the amount of the subscriptions proved adequate to his equipment, he flatters himself he might still prove useful to the country in some situation, in which alternate *barking and vigilance* are of eminent utility:

And your Petitioner will pray.

NEWGATE PRISON.

Mr. Examiner,—That "The Writer" should charge me with being the eulogist of the City Authorities, and the Keeper of Newgate, is what might be expected from one who dealt so largely in *fiction*, and who was so deficient in *fact*;—one who, being repeatedly pressed for proof, required the examination of an accused party to establish it;—one who has, from the beginning to the end of the controversy, been begging the question.

In the first paragraph of the reply, under the head of "Want of Cleanliness," he admits, upon the declaration of Mr. Alderman Atkins, who is a *City Member*, that this objection is done away. Is he aware that he made the charge subsequently to the declaration?

The next article, "Want of Room." "The Writer" says,—"Many years ago it was a subject of serious discussion." Why this was not remedied at that period, he does not say. This evil, he also admits, will be done away, as soon as another prison can be built.

On the subject of *Fees*, it will probably be gratifying, and be forwarding his principal view, in repeated insertion in a public print,—I shall therefore let him speak for himself:—"Of Mr. Newman he knows nothing, but if he did not over and over again remonstrate against a nuisance, he must take his share of the blame."—"*What right* has Mr. Newman, or what right had his predecessors, to any *fees* but those established by law?" "If Mr. N. exacted *fees*, why may not Mr. N. increase them?" "By such *fees*, and the crowded state of the prison, the income of the Keeper is become enormously large,—*report* states it at from five to ten thousand per annum." "*But* is it decent and fitting that the Keeper of Newgate should exact from its wretched inmates more than that given to a Secretary of State?" "*Cannot* a criminal in Newgate, by paying a certain sum, not painted up on a board, be removed from a bad part of the jail to a better?" "*Does not* Mr. Newman charge weekly sums for the use of single rooms in the body of the prison?"—Here are *ifs*, *buts*, *hints*, *allusion*, *insinuation*, *inuendo*, *inference*, *and implication*. Can it be believed that he reasons upon the above questions as if they were facts?

That the prison was crowded beyond all former example was admitted; and that its natural concomitant, filth, was more or less unavoidable; but that the City Authorities and the Keeper were the cause of this, I utterly disbelieved.

Why this redoubted champion of health and morals let the matter rest so long, before he adduced what he may term the proofs, might by some be deemed matter of suspicion,—it would appear he was waiting for some chance to turn up to favour the cause he had embarked in, else why should he have caught hold, and rested so strongly on this passage in my letter:—"Does he mean to charge the Keeper with exacting more than was customary with his predecessors, *and* than what was established by law?"

and distort it into an admission "that there are two sorts of *fees*." If it had been written "more than was customary, *or* what was established by law," he might, with more propriety, have charged the admission upon me.

That of an eulogist rests upon much the same authority as all his other charges; but were I to mention all that has come to my knowledge of the parties, I might be termed an eulogist.

Just as well founded is the insinuation that J. B. was curious to know who "The Writer" was,—a writer

——————————— whose fame
May reach from Cold-Bath-fields to Horsemonger-lane.

If I had, at the beginning of the controversy, been desirous to know, I should have long ago ceased to indulge in that hope; for after the repeated calls for his proofs (he was either silent, or answered by *argument*), I had lost all curiosity to know who he was, as his views appeared to me to savour more of private pique than public justice. Without laying claim to more virtue than the rest of my neighbours, yet I have sufficient to resist the honour of his acquaintance.

I dismiss the subject altogether with this reliance, "that the time and talents of Mr. Eden" are much more conducive to the objects in view "than the time and talents of "The Writer."—I am, Sir, &c.

St. Martin's-lane, Jan. 20, 1814.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

The Writer of the paragraphs in question is well satisfied to leave the matters in debate to the quiet judgment of the Readers of the *Examiner*, at least for the present, with merely an observation or two respecting this hollow advocate of Mr. Newman.—J. B., a person who keeps himself closely concealed, sends his hardy denials, contradictory assertions, and bold questions, to the *Examiner*;—they are inserted, replied to, and, in the opinion of the Writer, satisfactorily answered. Well; the Writer, in return, takes the liberty of putting a few important questions to this volunteer Defender of the Newgate System, when, instead of attempting any sort of reply,—instead of combatting charges which his own officious and ill-judging zeal had in a great measure invited,—he suddenly leaves poor rich Mr. Newman in the lurch, with some miserable shuffling, and "I dismiss the subject altogether!"

The Writer cannot but think that this awkward silence of the professed advocate of Mr. Newman,—of a person who has such an ample "knowledge of the parties,"—is almost as good as an open confession of the justice of the complaints. The Writer himself never had a doubt on the subject; he is quite satisfied,—1. That Mr. Newman and the City Authorities have neglected their duty, in suffering Newgate Prison to remain *for years* in a deplorable state of filth:—2. That the City Authorities are highly censurable, for having *for years* allowed the Prison to be crowded to an alarming excess, thereby still further corrupting the morals, injuring the health, and endangering the lives, of the wretched inhabitants:—3. That they are also now neglecting their duty, in allowing a pernicious, and, he believes, an illegal system of *fees* to prevail, by which the Keeper, instead of receiving a proper and liberal salary, is enabled to exact an income greater than that of a Secretary of State; and is thus, in fact, made a prodigious gainer by those very evils which ought long since to have been removed, as his riches accumulate in an exact proportion with the sufferings of his prisoners.

"Rob not the poor," says the Wise Man, "because he is poor; neither oppress the afflicted in the gate."

But then, if you wish to correct any such mischiefs,—which you can only hope to do by publicly exposing them,—oh, you are a "slanderer of public men," or, at any rate, are stimulated by "private pique."—Is this hackneied cry never to cease? To take trouble in order to meliorate the condition of hundreds of your fellow-creatures, is a manifest indication of base passions;—to be of opinion that the Keeper of a Prison should not exact an income larger than a Chief Officer of State, is a decisive proof of "private pique," though you have never had the most distant communication with, or even seen, the parties implicated!—Reasonable people, however, are not to be imposed upon by these stale and selfish arts: and the Writer, as far as his weak powers enable him, will never cease to do his best to put down outrageous nuisances. The croakings of unfeeling and exposed extortioners sound as music to his ears; for every groan they utter is a proof that some vile system is endangered, or some foul practice brought to light.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Friday, Jan. 28.

Upon the suggestion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL the *Nisi Prius* Sittings in London to-morrow (Saturday) were postponed on account of the state of the streets, which Lord ELLENBOROUGH said would prevent the parties and witnesses from attending the Court.

CONSISTORY COURT DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

PARNELL AGAINST PARNELL.

This was a proceeding of Divorce brought by the Committee of Peter Parnell, the husband (he being a lunatic), against Ann Parnell, his wife, by reason of adultery alleged to have been committed with Philip Crask: and the question before the Court was, whether a Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor (a commission of lunacy having been taken out against the lunatic) had the power to institute the above proceeding.

The Learned Judge (Sir WM. SCOTT) was clearly of opinion both upon principle and analogy, that the power of the Committee to institute this suit must be upheld, he having the care of the person of the lunatic, and also the care of all his property, and therefore the Court admitted the libel.

ARCHES-COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

BEST *v.* LADY EMILY BEST.

This was a proceeding for a divorce at the instance of Thomas Best, Esq. (the gentleman by whom the late Lord Camelford was shot in a duel), against Lady Emily Best, his wife, on the ground of adultery, alleged to have been committed with Joseph Henry, Esq. It appeared from the evidence, that the parties were married in 1804, and lived together until 1807, at Mr. Best's house, in Stratford-place. About that time, he was under the necessity of surrendering himself to the King's Bench, and having obtained the rules, he took up his residence in Temple-place, Lady Emily remaining with her father, the Earl of Aldborough. From thence she accompanied him to Ireland; and returning in June, 1808, renewed her cohabitation with her husband in Temple-place. She left him shortly afterwards, eloped with Mr. Henry, and removed to Lodge-park, Kildare, Ireland, the seat of Mr. Henry, where they continued until his death, in 1810, constantly passing as husband and wife. A child, who was baptised as their's at Teddington, Middlesex, shortly after Lady Emily's return, was the

fruit of this connection. Mr. Best brought his action against Mr. Henry, who suffered judgment to go by default, and in 1809, an inquisition was taken, and the damages assessed at 2000*l.*

Sir JOHN NICHOLL observed, that upon the proof of adultery there could be no doubt; the Court, however, expected something more than this from the complaining party: and a forbearance from claiming his remedy for so long a period as five years, required some further explanation than a mere suggestion of embarrassed circumstances. Such a forbearance raised a suspicion of connivance, and that suspicion must be removed before the husband could now fairly claim his remedy.

Leave was therefore given until the next Court for Mr. Best's Counsel to move for this purpose.

SURREY SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, HORSEMONGER-LANE.

On Wednesday, *Benjamin Ratty* was indicted for stealing a quantity of linen from a poor woman named Hudson, at Merton. The prisoner, who is only twenty-three years of age, has already served one seven years on board the hulks, wanting only six months, which part of his sentence had been remitted by the Crown, and which six months expired this day, when he was again convicted and sentenced to another seven year's servitude on board the hulks.—After the Chairman had pronounced the sentence of the Court, the prisoner addressed him as follows:—"My Lord, if I escape from the Hulks, and that I can do once within a month, I will be the death of that d—d old rascal Tibbalds (the constable of Tooting, who apprehended him) who deserves hanging more than I do."—The Chairman thanked him for his candid declaration, but assured him at the same time most particular attention should be paid to him, and every possible precaution used to prevent his carrying his meditated escape into effect.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Thursday morning, between two and three o'clock, the family of Mr. Stayton, a grocer, in Woolwich, were alarmed by the upper part of the house giving way, in consequence, as is supposed, of the snow having penetrated through the tiles and into the walls. The whole of the family fortunately escaped, which they had scarcely done, when the end wall gave way, and the roof fell in with such force, that the whole house was almost levelled with the ground.

The body of a woman was, on Tuesday morning, found frozen to death on the Highgate road. She proved to have been a charwoman, returning from Highgate, where she had been at work, to Pancras.

J. Williams, the son of a tradesman in Westminster, having imprudently ventured on the ice, close to the shore at Milbank, on Tuesday, the piece on which he stood suddenly disengaged from the bank, and floated down the river. His cries for help attracted the attention of many persons, who were, however, unable to render him assistance; and after having floated to nearly opposite the Penitentiary-house, he suddenly fell in the water and was drowned.

BIRTH.

Last Thursday, the Lady of W. Parker, Esq. of Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, at St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. John Verity, late of Bristol, to Miss Ann Reddy, of Carrington-street, May-fair.

On Monday, at Millbrook, near Southampton, Robert Gooch, of Aldermanbury, M.D. to Sarah, third daughter of B. Travers, Esq. of Shirley, Hants.

Jan. 26, Mr. C. E. Burge, second son of George Burge, Esq. of Upper Clapton, to Miss Cockell, of Dalston.

At Tonbridge, on the 24th inst. Mr. John Chamberlin, of the Park, Peckham, to Miss Katherine Frances Hayward, of Fingest-house, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, in Mortimer-street, Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Archbishop of York.

On Friday week, Lady Maria Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

On the 20th instant, at Epsom, John Scott Whiting Esq. aged 64.

On Saturday week, Daniel Nantes, Esq. of London-street, Fenchurch-street, aged 76.

On Wednesday week, Edward Williams, Esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, Hawkers, &c.

On Monday week, Thomas Savage, Esq. of Rotherhithe, aged 56 years.

On the 26th inst. at Smith-square, Westminster, of a bilious fever, Mr. Archibald Mac Gougan, late of the Caroline and Doris frigates, aged 39 years.

On the 9th instant, at the ancient family residence, Shee's Town, Kilkenny, John O'Shee, Esq. late a Colonel in the Austrian service, aged 29. This rank he soon attained, and was Aid-de-camp to the Archduke. It is a memorable circumstance, that, with Count Walmoden, he was received in England as an accredited Envoy from the Court of Austria.—Being a younger son, and chusing the profession of arms, the restrictions affecting his religion, as a Catholic, forbade the idea of entering the British service, to which he adverted in a most manly speech at one of the meetings; thus was his country deprived of the talents of a gallant soldier, who was doomed to often bleed in the cause of a foreign Prince.—The antiquity of the house from which he sprung, boasts a lineal descent of Irish Princes, and was one of those noble families that suffered from attachment to the cause of James, and forfeited their titles and estates by the conquests of William.

Lately, at Basingstoke, J. Mulford, Esq. in the 94th year of his age. In his early days he associated for some time with the gipsy tribe. When his conduct assumed a more sober complexion, he resided at different places, attracting notice by the peculiarity and even splendour of his dress. He afterwards professed an attention to the duties of a religious life, and built two chapels, with dwelling houses for the ministers, at his own expence. Although he shewed the greatest generosity to others, yet his own expenditure was of the most frugal kind. About a year before his death, Mr. Mulford found out that beards were never designed to fall beneath the tonsor's razor; and therefore, his own chin was indulged with the venerable luxury of a very long beard, which completed the costume of the Patriarch. It was his wish for many years to leave the world suddenly, that he might not occasion much trouble to any attendant. In this respect, his wish was granted. He died in his chair, in his parlour, across which he had just before walked several times without pain.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Burgess, who had attained her 85th year; she dropped suddenly dead upon the floor, as she was walking from the fire-side to the bed. On the 9th, her husband, aged 78, after having visited the church-yard to view the spot where her remains were to be deposited, was suddenly rendered powerless by a paralytic stroke, and on the 15th he also expired.

At Terraughtie, James Black; he was 110 years of age, retained his distinct hearing to the last, and within a few weeks of his death could, with his spectacles, read his *small print* bible. What is remarkable, he lately got an entire new set of teeth.

Wednesday se'nnight, aged 102, Mrs. Ann Catton, of Hungate, York. She possessed a remarkably retentive memory, and was able to walk about till within a week of her death.

At Dissington, Mrs. Eliz. Harrison, widow, aged 102. She was the mother of 11 children; grandmother to 48; great grandmother to 37; and great great grandmother to one.

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